breeders, progressively bring the breedable bovine females under Artificial Insemination or natural service by use of high quality bulls, preserve and improve indigenous bovines and training inseminators and professionals for carrying out the A.I. Programme.

A sum of Rs. 61.75 crores have been provided as 100% Central grant to 15 States for strengthening/establishing the breeding infrastructure and providing improved breeding services to the breedable cows and buffaloes.

Productivity of agriculture sector

†1050. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of augmenting the existing productivity of agricultural sector in the country;

(b) if so, what is the maximum level of productivity and at which places it is possible;

(c) what is the level of productivity in irrigated and non-irrigated lands at present; and

(d) what are the maximum and minimum levels of productivity in the country and at which place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting research and frontline demonstration in the areas of biotechnology, crop improvement, improvement of input use efficiency (fertilizer, water, tillage, agro-chemicals, etc.), horticulture, fisheries and all the other related sectors for augmenting the existing levels of productivity.

(b) The maximum level of productivity through rice-wheat cropping system is possible at the level of about 14 tonnes per hectare per annum. This is possible in the irrigated tract of Indo Gangetic plains. However, at the farm level the grain yields of the order of about 8.5 tonnes per hectare per annum are being realized by a large number of progressive farmers.

(c) The estimates of productivity separately for irrigated and unirrigated areas are not maintained at all India level.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The maximum and minimum levels of productivity of major crops (along with the names of corresponding States) amongst the major producing States, and the average productivity in the country, for the year 2000-01 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Maximum, Minimum and average productivity of major crops in India during 2000-01

(kg./hectare)

Crop	Maximum Productivity	Minimum Productivity	Average Productivity
Rice	3506 (Punjab)	574 (Madhya Pradesh)	1913
Wheat	4563 (Punjab)	524 (Jammu & Kashmir)	2743
Maize	3157 (Karnataka)	850 (Maharashtra)	1841
Tur	1301 (Bihar)	337 (Gujarat)	616
Gram	948 (Bihar)	515 (Chhattisgarh)	720
Groundnut	1765 (Tamil Nadu)	395 (Gujarat)	924
Rapeseed & Mustard	1371 (Haryana)	514 (Assam)	941
Soyabean	1109 (Maharashtra)	692 (Rajasthan)	822
Cotton	430 (Punjab)	80 (Madhya Pradesh)	191
Sugarcane	107285 (Tamil Nadu)	36854 (Assam)	69636

Fisheries Development in Coastal States

1051. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the action taken to give various incentives to coastal States for fisheries development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): Various schemes such as Development of Marine Fisheries; Fishing Harbours at Major and Minor